UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/001,506	10/23/2001	Manoel Tenorio	020431.0934	3207

5073	7590	10/20/2005		

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2167	

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _28 July 2005_.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _2-11,13-19 and 21-42_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _2-11,13-19 and 21-42_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendments

1. This Action is in response to Applicant's amendments made to the claims, filed on July 28, 2005. Noted is the amendments made to claims 2-11, 13-19 and 21-42, and cancellation of claims 1, 12 and 20.

2. The amendments made to the claims 2-11, 13-19 and 21-42, has been considered and addressed in the Office Action for non-Final Rejection, as shown next. The claims 2-11, 13-19 and 21-40 are pending.

3. As for the Applicant' REMARKS, filed on July 28, 2005, 2005, has been fully considered by the Examiner. For the Examiner's response, please see discussion in the section **Response to Arguments**, following the Office Action for non-Final Rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. Claims 28 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because they are inoperative and therefore lack utility by without specifying what methods or systems to implement. The Examiner would suggest claims starting with "A System" and "A method" be amended to "A computer-implemented system" and "A computer-implemented method", respectively.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior
art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was
made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall
not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 2-4, 6, 8-11, 13-15, 17, 19, 21-23, 25, 27-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Hess et al. (U.S. Patent 6,732,161, hereafter

"Hess"), in view of Keller et al. (U.S. Publication 2003/0050958, hereafter "Keller").

As per claims 30, 35, 42 and 28, Hess teaches the following:

"An electronic commerce system for third party document reuse of transaction

documents" (See Figs. 6B, 8 and col. 2, lines 5-15 wherein Hess' eBay® on-line system

for person to person trading where user's item images are harvested, stored and made

available for users for a defined duration is equivalent to the Applicant's An electronic

commerce system for third party document reuse of transaction documents);

"one or more document repositories storing a plurality of transaction documents" (See

Fig. 8 and col. 8, line 62 – col. 8, line 18 wherein Hess' user items for sale are retrieved

from repository and populated into web pages for serving as a trading document is

equivalent to the Applicant's one or more document repositories storing a plurality of

transaction documents); and

at least portions of each transaction document capable of being used to facilitate a

transaction with one or more of the parties to the transaction document" (See Fig. 9A

and col. 9, lines 49-65 wherein Hess' a subset of the items listed are available for sale is

equivalent to the Applicant's each of the transaction documents is at least portions of

each transaction document capable of being used to facilitate a transaction with one or

more of the parties to the transaction document).

Hess does not explicitly teach the transaction documents "each associated with a

past transaction of a party to the transaction document", although Hess teaches

completed transaction at Fig. 9A and col. 9, line 49 – col. 10, line 6 where "Completed"

category of on-line trade for current auction of folk art is available.

However, Keller teaches the transaction documents "each associated with a past

transaction of a party to the transaction document" (See Fig. 6 and Page 4, [0042]

wherein Keller's transaction log records each transaction conducted, including ordered

and acknowledged items is equivalent to the Applicant's the transaction documents

each associated with a past transaction of a party to the transaction document).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to combine Keller's teaching with Hess reference

because both references are devoted to e-commerce and transaction document

processing and, the combined teaching of the two references would have provided a

mechanism for users of Hess' system to enhance on-line trading by quicker previewing

items via an on-line facility which provides user of a supplier information about the

status of the transactions involving the products of the supplier.

The combined teaching of the Keller and Hess references further teaches the

following:

"a global content directory including a plurality of classes organized in a hierarchy, each

class categorizing the transaction documents and associated with one or more

attributes of the transaction documents categorized in the class at least one of the

classes having one or more associated pointers that identify one or more document

repositories" (See Hess: Figs. 9A-9B and col. 9, line 49 – col. 10, line 6 wherein Hess'

transaction documents are view through the hierarchy of current mode, top: antiques:

folk art, current auctions, new today and specific item is equivalent to the Applicant's a

global content directory including a plurality of classes organized in a hierarchy, each

class categorizing the transaction documents and associated with one or more

attributes of the transaction documents categorized in the class at least one of the

classes, and Keller: Figs. 5-6 and Page 4, [0046]-[0047] wherein Keller's order

information in the transaction log is associated with a specific repository is equivalent to

the Applicant's the transaction is associated with pointers that identify one or more

document repositories);

"an intelligence module operable to, in response to selection of a transaction document

by a party who was not a party to the past transaction associated with the transaction

document, create a generic document capable of being used to facilitate a future

transaction with at least one of the parties from the selected transaction document

stored in the one or more document repositories encrypt at least a portion of the

selected information in the selected transaction document thereby making it

inaccessible in the generic document" (See Hess: Figs. 9A-9B and col. 9, line 49 – col.

10, line 6 wherein Hess' the items described in the transaction document is presented to

perspective buyer to complete the transaction moving item from other status to

completed and the buyer may not be the owner of the items being sold or completed is

equivalent to the Applicant's an intelligence module operable to, in response to

selection of a transaction document by a party who was not a party to the past

transaction associated with the transaction document, create a generic document

capable of being used to facilitate a future transaction with at least one of the parties

from the selected transaction document stored in the one or more document

repositories, and Keller: Page 2, [0015] wherein Keller's the transaction server partitions

and utilizes security techniques to protect data from unauthorized access is equivalent

to Applicant's the intelligence module is operable to make the selected information in

the transaction document inaccessible in the generic document by encrypting at least a

portion of the selected information); and

"a search interface operable to communicate a search query for transaction documents

to one or more document repositories identified by one or more pointers associated with

one or more selected classes" (See Figs. 5-6 and Page 4, [0046]-[0047] interfaces are

available to interpret user's search through SQL query to retrieve data of categories

such as ordered or acknowledged from specific database is equivalent to the

Applicant's a search interface operable to communicate a search query for transaction

documents to one or more document repositories identified by one or more pointers

associated with one or more selected classes).

As per claims 2, 13, 21 and 36, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "the transaction documents comprise third party documents" (See Hess: Fig. 8 and col. 8, line 62 – col. 8, line 18 wherein Hess' user's image files for sale items are retrieved from repository and populated into web pages for serving as a trading document is equivalent to the Applicant's the transaction documents comprise third party documents).

As per claims 3, 15 and 23, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "wherein the classes comprise a plurality of document classes" (See Keller: Figs. 5-6 and Page 4, [0046]-[0047] transaction document categories includes ordered or acknowledged is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the classes comprise a plurality of document classes).

As per claims 4, 14, 22 and 37, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "wherein the classes comprise a plurality of product classes" (See Keller: Figs. 5-6 and Page 4, [0046]-[0047] transaction document categories includes ordered or acknowledged is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the classes comprise a plurality of product classes).

As per claims 6, 31 and 38, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "wherein the search interface is further operable to allow a user to navigate through the classes to search for a particular transaction document" (See

Hess: Fig. 9A-9B and col. 9, line 49 – col. 10, line 6 wherein Hess' user navigates the transaction document by clicking through mode, top category, current actions and merchandize is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the search interface is further operable to allow a user to navigate through the classes to search for a particular transaction document).

As per claims 10, 32 and 39, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "wherein the documents comprise one or more standard documents stored in a shared document repository" (See Keller: Figs. 12-13 and 15-16 wherein Keller's user authorization forms and generic merchandize description forms are standard documents is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the documents comprise one or more standard documents stored in a shared document repository).

As per claims 11, 33 and 40, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "wherein the documents comprise one or more unique documents stored in one or more seller databases" (See Keller: transaction documents represented by the identifications ORD322 and ACK456 are specific to an ordered and acknowledged transaction, respectively is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the documents comprise one or more unique documents stored in one or more seller databases").

As per claims 29, 34 and 41, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "wherein the intelligence module is operable to make the selected information in the selected transaction document inaccessible in the generic document by deleting at least a portion of the selected information" (See Keller: Page 2, [0015] wherein Keller's the transaction server partitions and utilizes security techniques to protect data from unauthorized access is equivalent to Applicant's wherein the intelligence module is operable to make the selected information in the selected transaction document inaccessible in the generic document by deleting at least a portion of the selected information).

As per claim 8, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "wherein the search interface is further operable to allow a user to view the generic document" (See Keller: Figs. 12-13 and 15-16 wherein Keller's user authorization forms and generic merchandize description forms are standard documents is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the search interface is further operable to allow a user to view the generic document).

As per claims 17 and 25, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "comprising denying access to the transaction documents when a user does not possess a required permission level" (See Keller: Figs. 12-13 and 15-16 wherein Keller's user authorization forms are utilized to authorize user to login the

system is equivalent to the Applicant's comprising denying access to the transaction documents when a user does not possess a required permission level).

As per claim 9, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches "comprising a security module associated with the global content directory, the security module operable to encrypt the transaction documents to control user access to the documents" (See Keller: Page 2, [0015] wherein Keller's manufacturer downloads transaction documents, partitions the file and protects the file by security techniques so that the protected sections will not be disclosed to other unauthorized manufacturers is equivalent to Applicant's comprising a security module associated with the global content directory, the security module operable to encrypt the transaction documents to control user access to the documents).

As per claims 19 and 27, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches the following:

"selecting a transaction document from the transaction documents located using the search interface" (See Hess: Fig. 5 and col. 6, lines 31-42 wherein Hess' harvesting process periodically reloads images and updates thumbnails is equivalent to the Applicant's selecting a transaction document from the transaction documents located using the search interface);

"viewing the generic document created from the transaction document" (See Hess: Fig. 9A-9B and col. 9, line 49 – col. 10, line 6 wherein Hess' user navigates the transaction

document by clicking through mode, top category, current actions and merchandize is equivalent to the Applicant's viewing the generic document created from the transaction document); and

"completing the generic document with a plurality of user specific information" (See Hess: Fig. 5 and col. 6, lines 31-42 wherein Hess' harvesting process periodically reloads images and updates thumbnails is equivalent to the Applicant's completing the generic document with a plurality of user specific information).

8. Claims 5, 7, 16, 18, 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hess et al. (U.S. Patent 6,732,161, hereafter "Hess") in view of and further in view of Smithies et al. (U.S. Patent 6,091,835, hereafter "Smithies"), as applied to claims 30, 35, 42 and 28, and further in view of Smithies et al. (U.S. Patent 6,091,835, hereafter "Smithies").

As per claims 5, 16 and 24, the combined teaching of Keller and Hess references further teaches the following:

"segments the selected transaction document into one or more sections" (See Hess: Figs. 6A-6B, 9A-9B and col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 40 wherein Hess' item registration form is a transaction document where registration form includes segments for user authorization, item description, trading method and user's source file for merchandize is equivalent to the Applicant's segments the selected transaction document into one or more sections); and

"determines which sections of the selected transaction document are generic and which sections are specific to the past transaction" (See Hess: Figs. 6A-6B, 9A-9B and col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 40 wherein Hess' item registration form is a transaction document where trading method is generic and a completed item is specific to past transactions).

The combined teaching of Keller and Hess references does not explicitly teach "removes from the selected transaction document information in the sections specific to the past transaction to create the generic document capable of being used to facilitate the future transaction".

However, Smithies teaches pressing a button to remove a Selected List from a presentation box for updating the authentication method selection document.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Smithies' teaching with Keller and Hess references because the references are devoted to e-commerce and transaction document processing where Hess provides a generic system while Smithies teaches transcribing electronic affirmations, and the combined reference would have further enhanced Hess system's functionality by the implementation of flexibly updating e-commerce trading transaction document.

The combined teaching of Smithies, Keller and Hess references further teaches "carries forward the generic sections from the selected transaction document into the generic document to protect one or more confidential details in the selected transaction document" (See Keller: Page 2, [0015] wherein Keller's manufacturer downloads transaction documents, partitions the file and protects the file by security techniques so

that the protected sections will not be disclosed to other unauthorized manufacturers is
equivalent to Applicant's carries forward the generic sections from the selected
transaction document into the generic document to protect one or more confidential
details in the selected transaction document).

As per claims 7, 18 and 26, the combined teaching of Smithies, Keller and Hess
references further teaches "wherein the intelligence module is further operable to
dynamically adjust the information in the sections in the generic document to include
current information" (See Hess: Fig. 5 and col. 6, lines 31-42 wherein Hess' harvesting
process periodically reloads images and updates thumbnails is equivalent to the
Applicant's wherein the intelligence module is further operable to dynamically adjust the
information in the sections in the generic document to include current information).

9. The prior art made of record

    A. U.S. Publication   2003/0050958

    D. U.S. Patent   6,091,835

    E. U.S. Patent   6,732,161

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's
disclosure.

    B. U.S. Patent   6,442,574

    C. U.S. Publication   2001/0049675

    F. U.S. Patent   6,523,037

    G. U.S. Publication 2005/0033648

    H. U.S. Publication 2002/0188551

    I. U.S. Publication 2004/0138966

    U. Oracle® e-Commerce Gateway, User's Guide, Release 11i.2, August 2000

Response to Arguments

10. The Applicant's arguments filed on July 28, 2005 have been fully considered, but they are moot on new ground of rejection.

Contact Information

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kuen S. Lu whose telephone number is 571-272-4114. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jean R. Homere, Esq. can be reached on (571) 272-3780: The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.
Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).
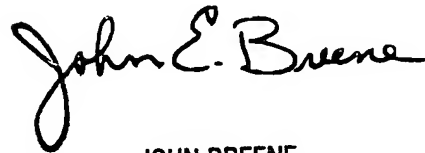
Kuen S. Lu

Patent Examiner

October 16, 2005

Jean R. Homere, Esq.

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